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JOINT GDR, USSR, PPR TRAINING CONCLUDED

AU030959 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Aug 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 28 August a field meeting marked the conclusion of the joint training of members of the National People's Army, the Polish Army, and the Soviet Army at troop training grounds in the GDR. At the meeting place, decorated with flags of the fraternal countries and the workers class, the comrades-in-arms cordially welcomed Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

On behalf of the fraternal countries, Colonel General Horst Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of defense and chief of the ground forces of the National People's Army; Brigadier General Zbigniew Maziej from the Polish Army; and Major General Vladimir Bespalov from the Soviet Army addressed the meeting. They thanked the army members for the exemplary combat training performances demonstrated during the past days. In the various tests they demonstrated their increased fighting strength and combat readiness. At the same time, the traditional cooperation and comradeship-in-arms between the allied armies was further deepened. It was again confirmed that in fulfilling their mission to secure peace, the soldiers of socialism can firmly rely on each other. Led by the Marxist-Leninist parties of their countries, the members of the three socialist armies, in alliance with the other Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, spared no efforts to check all the peace-endangering plans of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Completely in alliance with this spirit, the participants in the meeting welcomed the prolongation of the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests as well as the other peace proposals subvmitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states. Just like the working people of the friendly states, the comrades-in-arms want to undertake everything to strengthen socialism and thus secure peace.

The meeting was attended by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact nations; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany; General of Arms Wojciech Baranski, chief of the combat training main board of the Polish Army; other generals of the fraternal armies; and Wolfgang Herger, head of the security department of the SED Central Committee.

CEMA CONSTRUCTION COMMISSION STARTS WORK

LD0331648 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The 16th session of the first section of the CEMA Standing Commission for Construction opened today in Bratislava. The main feature is a discussion of the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress. The Commission will set out a program for the development of cemented wood-chip boards using wood chips from broad-leafed trees, and the application of microelectronics and robotics in the modernization of plants which produce heavy ceramics. During the session, an agreement will also be signed on the development and application of plaster and new plaster-based products in construction, and the experts will consult one another on the basic tasks for the development of industrial construction materials up to the year 2000.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV, RECEIVE FRG'S VOGEL

AU031315 Sofia BTA in English 1143 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of Bulgaria's State Council, received today Dr Bernhard Vogel, prime minister of the Rheinland-Pfalz Province of the F.R.G.

The talks centered on certain topical issues of the international situation and on the need to strengthen peace and security on the planet.

The participants in the talks expressed the joint desire to further develop the cooperation between Bulgaria and the F.R.G., and especially between Bulgarian organizations and the province's companies. Special attention was paid to the cultural contacts.

The talks were also attended by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Council of Intellectual Development with the Council of Ministers, and Mr Rudolf Geil, minister of the economy of the Rheinland-Pfalz.

Dr Vogel was received by Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov, with whom he discussed a number of matters of common interest and problems related to the economic relations in particular.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

Britain's Fosset

AU031848 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- State Council President Todor Zhivkov said today that the relations between Bulgaria and Great Britain are making progress as a result of the efforts of the two countries.

Receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Mr John Fosset, Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's readiness to consolidate and further promote Bulgaro-British relations.

Stressing the importance which the joining of the efforts of all governments and peoples in the struggle for the preservation of world peace are acquiring in the present alarming times, he noted that Bulgaria sees considerable possibilities for broadening her relations with Great Britain to this purpose.

On his part Mr John Fosset noted: The dialogue at all levels, including at our regular political consultations, helps us understand each other better, limit and specify the spheres of differences and promote understanding in many spheres.

He stressed the excellent state of Bulgaro-British trade relations, a proof of which is the record level of trade in both directions in 1985. The ambassador expressed his belief in the good possibilities for the further broadening of trade between the two countries. Cooperation in culture is also developing and becoming more varied. A large number of British tourists are visiting Bulgaria.

Indonesia's Sastrohardoyo

AU031857 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Today State Council President Todor Zhivkov received Mr Thayeb Basuki Sastrohardovo, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Indonesia to this country.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's wish to establish still more active contacts with Indonesia, especially in the field of trade-economic cooperation, by seeking new forms including the establishment of joint enterprises.

I am convinced that the economic and social progress of all people in the world is possible only in the conditions of lasting peace and security and of the maintaining of wide contacts, cooperation and friendship among the peoples, he said.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the hope that in future too, Indonesia will continue to actively contribute to the finding of a peaceful political solution to the problems in Southeastern Asia.

The ambassador of Indonesia expressed satisfaction over the development of bilateral relations and over the exchange of several delegations and the contracts concluded for broadening economic and trade relations.

Mongolia's Dash

AU031843 Sofia BTA in English 1723 GMT 3 Sep

["Promotion of Bulgaro-Mongolian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 3 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Mongolian relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation are undergoing a constant development and acquiring new forms and content, State Council President Todor Zhivkov said.

Today, receiving the credentials of the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Mongolia to this country, Mr Mangaljabyn Dash, he pointed out that Bulgaria assessed highly the initiatives of Mongolia for the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region, as well as its unreserved support for the proposals of the USSR set forth in the Vladivostok speech of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for including this region in the general process for developing an all-embracing system for international security.

On his part the Mongolian ambassador stressed that the friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the two countries and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are strengthening and developing.

HRIVNAK MEETS JALLUD IN 'CORDIAL' SETTING

LD032003 PRAGUE Domestic Service in Slovak 0800 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, head of the official Czechoslovak delegation, Pavol Hrivnak, deputy federal premier, attending the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, met yesterday Major Abd al-salam Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. During their conversation, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two representatives confirmed the interest in the further all-round development of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya.

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE ON KEKKONEN DEATH

LD011721 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in a telegram to Mauno Koivisto, Finland's president has expressed, on behalf of all Czechoslovak people and himself personally, deep sympathy to the people of Finland at the death of Urho Kalevi Kekkonen, former Finnish president. He asked at the same time to convey sincere condolences to the closest relatives. Telegrams of condolences addressed to Kalevi Sorsa, Finnish prime minister; and Paavo Vayrynen, minister of foreign affairs; have been sent by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs.

Condolence Book Signed

LD032216 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A delegation of the Federal Government headed by Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier, today expressed its profound condolences at the death of former Finnish president Urho Kaleva Kekkonen by signing the book of condolences at the Finnish Embassy in Prague. The other members of the delegation were Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier; Milan Kubat, federal minister of the electrical engineering industry; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Frantisek Langer, first deputy minister of foreign trade.

KUCERA-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR DPRK 2 SEP

LD021331 Prague CTK in English 1137 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Bohuslav Kucera, left here for Pyongyang today.

It will participate in an international conference for turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone which will be held in the Korean capital from September 6 to 8.

ROHLICEK HOLDS TALKS WITH CUBA'S LOPEZ

LD031016 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 2 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today visiting Cuban Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Central Planning Commission Jose Lopez Moreno.

The appreciated the current level of all-round relations between both countries and agreed that good pre-requisites exist to further deepen and promote Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation.

Great attention was paid to mutual economic contacts, beneficial to both countries. In this connection some concrete subjects, concerning mutual foreign trade, cooperation of planning bodies, exchange of scientific-technological information, etc., were discussed.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac and Cuban Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Mario Rodriguez Martinez were also present.

PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING ENDS

LD031347 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] The international meeting of representatives of trade union organizations from neighboring central European countries -- from Czechoslovak, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Austria -- ended today in Prague. The participants expressed the conviction that a solution to the questions of the fight for peace and disarmament, for converting the production of military goods to peaceful ones, and the fight to implement the justified social and economic demands of the working people called for joint mass action by trade unionists, regardless of partial differences in opinion, of differing ideological orientation, and of membership of different international trade union organizations.

The delegation highly praised the Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium on nuclear explosions until 1 January next year. They also briefed one another on events staged to mark 1 September in their countries, and stressed that together with the other peaceful and democratic forces in the world, it was the socialist countries which represented the staunchest bulwark against the forces of the arms build-up and war.

'FRIENDSHIP-86' EXERCISE SITE VISITED

LD031948 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] [Announcer] As has already been announced, joint exercises of CSSR, Soviet and Hungarian troops, codenamed "Friendship-86", will take place in Czechoslovakia in the near future. Let us now visit the site of these exercises.

[Unidentified correspondent] We are now at the headquarters of the preparatory phase of the joint exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian troops, "friendship-86". At the moment, training of defense combat against a tank division attack is under way.

[First unidentified speaker] As I can see, your time has been measured literally in seconds, so I shall just squeeze in a question: Have you ever taken part in similar exercises before?

[Second unidentified speaker] No, never, but we would like to cope with them as well as possible.

[Correspondent, apparently translating into Czech from Hungarian heard in the background] The members of the Hungarian People's Army arrived at the designated places, and we have now established all the planned contacts. For our part, we are well prepared for the exercises and we would like to utilize all that we learned in the summer.

[Announcer] The units of the participating troops are at the moment merely getting ready to fulfill their future tasks. They are getting acquainted with the terrain in the vicinity of the exercises and are coordinating mutual cooperation of various kinds of weapons, such as motorized rifle units with tank units and artillery and, in general, of ground forces with the air force, in close cooperation of the formations of the three participating Warsaw Pact armies.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING OF PARTY LEADING SECRETARIES

LD031638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] A statewide meeting with leading secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today chaired by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the presence of members and candidates of the Presidium and members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party and the chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the party.

The subject of discussion was current questions of the work of the party in the near future and further approach in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th congress. Main attention was given to measures of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and the Federal Government for the speeding up of economic and social development by means of intensification of the whole production process. The development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the tasks of the state operational plan for this year, the preparation of the plan for next year and also experience of regional party organs in securing these tasks and other aims of their activity were evaluated from these viewpoints.

RUDE PRAVO ON HARVEST PROGRESS, CROP DAMAGE

AU291309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 86 p 1

["NN"-signed report: "Less Than 10 Percent of Grain Crops Remain To Be Harvested"]

[Summary] Prague -- Heavy rainfall has slowed down the progress of the grain harvest last week. Nonetheless, grain crops have already been harvested from almost 2 million hectares, which is 91 percent of the statewide area and 300,000 hectares more than at the same time last year.

In Slovakia, only 2,000 hectares of wheat and spring barley remain to be harvested, most of them in mountainous parts of central Slovakia. In the Czech Socialist Republic, grain crops must still be harvested on around 200,000 hectares, 13 percent of the area.

A total of 3,360,000 metric tons of grain have been produced to date. The Slovak Socialist Republic has already fulfilled the procurement plan 100.1 percent, the Czech Socialist Republic 85 percent. The procured wheat and rye for use in the food industry has smaller grains than in the past but the content of gluten in wheat is high, between 23 and 25 percent.

Per-hectare yields are lower than originally expected, especially in west Slovakia and south Moravia where a number of cooperatives and state farms fell short of plan.

As far as other crops are concerned, winter rape remains to be reaped on the last 279 hectares, all of them in the Czech Socialist Republic. Some 300,000 metric tons of winter rape have been procured so far, which is 93.4 percent of the plan. The shortfall is due to lower yields in Slovakia. In the Czech Socialist Republic planned procurement has been exceeded by more than 2 percent. Pulses have been harvested on 85 percent, flax on 97 percent, and hops on 35 percent of the statewide area. Winter rape has already been sown on 56,000 hectares, which is more than 40 percent of the planned area.

Last week's high winds and hailstorms have damaged and in some places completely destroyed the crop harvest, especially in the Czech lands. Some 21,300 hectares of grain crops, 235 hectares of pulses, 530 hectares of sugar beets, 380 hectares of feed crops, and 150 hectares of clover grown for seed suffered damage ranging between 10 and 100 percent. A total of 1,720 hectares of potatoes, 270 hectares of flax, and 180 hectares of vegetables were also affected. The greatest damage was done to the hop plantations in Rakovnik and Louny districts. Farmers and volunteers from the Czechoslovak People's Army, schools, and industrial enterprises are now eliminating the consequences of the natural calamity.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON 'TENSE' ENERGY SITUATION

AU291013 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Aug 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Preparations of the Winter Must Not Be Delayed"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A tense fuel-power balance does not come into being overnight. Last year when the planned consumption of primary energy resources was exceeded by 2.9 million metric tons of standard fuel equivalent already presaged the causes of the current disproportion between consumers' needs and the possibilities of energy producers. This made it necessary to set a higher consumption plan for this year than was foreseen in the guidelines for the drafting of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In the last few months, the equilibrium between the production and consumption of fuel-power resources has been greatly upset by delays in general overhauls of thermal power stations and by limited possibilities of electricity imports.

Suppliers must realize their responsibility for overcoming the present situation. The prolongation of general overhauls weakens the generating capacity of the Czechoslovak power grid in winter and impairs the fulfillment of enterprise production plans. [paragraph continues]

That is why it is essential to speedily reinforce assembly capacities and introduce round-the-clock operation at the No 1 unit of the Pocerady power station, the No 2 unit of the Ledvice power station, the No 5 and 6 units of the Prunerov power station, and the No 22 unit of the Tusimice power station and to take steps to reduce delays to a minimum. [passage omitted]

Accountable for the tense situation are, in the first place, the producers of spare parts for power generating installations, who do not meet the set delivery deadlines. Among the debtors are, in particular, SES Tlmace, but also Sigma Modrany, ZPA Cakovice, and the turbine plant of the Skoda enterprise. To forestall in due course extremely tense situations in winter, these and other enterprises should consider the adoption of extraordinary measures. [passage omitted]

There is also a delay in the formation of fuel stocks in some power stations as well as in some enterprises. The power stations are currently some 400,000 metric tons of coal behind the timetable. This must be set right. At the end of the year, coal stocks must be roughly at last year level. The Detmarovice power station is particularly short of coal reserves.

The tense situation in supplies of graded coal requires an increase in its production as well as the implementation of planned imports. [passage omitted]

There has been a sharp increase in the consumption of graded coal in recent years while the geological reserves that lend themselves to grading are steadily declining. This has been known for some time. In spite of this, industrial enterprises and agricultural cooperatives do not want to give up the use of graded coal in their heating plants, thus complicating supplies to the population. Sales by the coal depot enterprise in the first 7 months of 1986 were far above last year's level, especially in Slovakia where coal sales were 5 percent higher than last year. The increase in the Czech Socialist Republic was 0.8 percent. [passage omitted]

Although electricity consumption in the first half of the year did not exceed the planned level, it is not the consumers who deserve credit for this. Whereas small consumers made do with the allocated amount, large consumers spent more than planned. Their increased consumption was offset by reduced losses in generation and distribution. [passage omitted]

Party agencies and organizations must step up their supervision of preparations for the winter in all enterprises and organizations, signal shortcomings in due course, and insist on the accountability of managerial personnel for their elimination. Good preparation for the winter everywhere is essential. The situation in the energy balance is tense and will remain so. Excuses will help no one and nothing.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CANADA 1 SEP

LD010844 Prague CTK in English 0720 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal left here for a visit to Canada today at the invitation of his Canadian counterpart Martin Brian Mulroney.

The aim of the visit is to contribute to the expanison of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Canada.

During the visit, the Czechoslovak premier will participate in the Czechoslovak national day at the world exhibition in Vancouver.

The premier is accompanied by Czechoslovak Minister of Transport Vladimir Blazek, Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Uuban, Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Canada Vincent Buzek.

Visits Expo 86

LD031019 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Vancouver Sept 2 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal visited Expo 86 today, the Czechoslovak day at the world fair on transportation and communications here.

He went first to the Czechoslovak pavilion which is dominated by exhibits from the National Technical Museum, including historical as well as present-day vehicles and systems.

A ceremony officially opening the Czechoslovak national day at the fair, at the centre of the exhibition ground, was addressed by Expo 86 general commissioner Patrick Reid and Federal Minister Robert de Cotret.

Lubomir Strougal said in a brief address it was not by chance that Czechoslovakia was represented at the world fair. "Since Expo 67 in Montreal, which was the first triumph of our exhibitors in your country, we have regularly taken part in major exhibitions in Canada. This is why we came to the lower show Floralies Internationales in 1980, and also to Vancouver today", the Premier said.

Noted that Czechoslovak exhibitions in Canada were regular, and gave the example of this year's successful exhibition from the collections of the state Jewish museum in Prague which was presented in three Canadian cities.

"We believe that the message from history, culture and art, as well as from the world of science and technology... has its irreplaceable role", the premier went on to say.

Czechoslovakia' contribution to Expo 86 is a call from afar, a call for cooperation and friendship which the people of Czechoslovikia regard as a precondition for the preservation of world peace with is indivisible at present. This world is united by the links of transport and communications into one whole which must never be destroyed, the premier emphasized.

In the afternoon, the Czecholsovak delegation visited the pavilions of British Columbia, Canada andthe Soviet Union, and latter the largest one at Expo.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON NATIONAL DAY

AU030940 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] I convey to you and the friendly Libyan people the sincere congratulations of the SED, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR sympathetically follows the efforts of the Libyan people in continuing their independent path of development and in defending the sovereignty of the SPLAJ against the imperialist policy of threats and aggression.

The experiences of our peoples and the development of the international situation demonstrate that it is necessary for all forces of reason and good will to cooperate in order to solve the main problem of our time -- to prevent a nuclear inferno and to preserve peace.

I express my convition that the relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ will continue to develop for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of peace.

Permit me to wish you good health and creative energy for your responsible work.

Erich Honecker

General Secretary of the SED Central Committee

Chairman of the GDR State Council

On the same occasion Erich Honecker sent congratulations to Miftah al-Ista 'Umar, secretary of the Secretariat of the SPLAJ General People's Congress. Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, congratulated Jadallah 'Aziz al-Talhi, secretary of the SPLAJ General People's Committee.

LEIPZIG FAIR SITE OF CONTACT WITH FRG

Honecker Visits Exhibit

LD311328 Hamburg DPA in German 1150 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 31 Aug (DPA) -- At the Leipzig Fair which opened today, GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker once again stressed the GDR's desire for good relations between the two German states. Visiting the stand of the chemical concern BASF, he said that if this principle applied on both sides -- and he assumed it does, then it would be possible to solve other questions, too.

Honecker was referring indirectly to allusions made by Hans Otto Braeutigam, the head of the Federal Republic's Permanent Mission in East Berlin, to the asylum seeker problem currently being disputed by Bonn and East Berlin. Braeutigam had spoken of "some shadows" in current political relations between the two German states. The Federal Government wants "these shadows to disperse so that we can reach trusting neighborly relations." Braeutigam did not, however, refer directly to the stream of asylum seekers coming via East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport.

Afterwards, Braeutigam spoke to journalists of a good atmosphere during Honecker's stay at the BASF stand, which lasted a total of about 15 minutes. "Everyone correctly understood" his reference to the current "shadows" in relations, the state secretary said.

Regarding developments in intra-German trade, Braeutigam expressed the view that, despite the "not totally easy" first half year, the stable foundations have once again been confirmed. In the first 6 months there was, compared to the same period last year, a fall of 7 percent to a volume of 7.5 billion accounting units (one accounting unit equals one DM), determined above all by the price drop for oil products. [passage omitted]

Talks on Trade, Economics

LD012110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1532 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Leipzig, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The further development of economic and trade relations was the focal point of a talk conducted by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil, FRG Federal Economics Ministry Secretary of State Dr Dieter von Wuerzen, and FRG Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry Secretary of State Dr Walther Florian, on Monday.

Proceeding from the results achieved, the two sides concurred in noting that the expansion of these relations on the basis of equality and mutual advantage also will be of interest in the future.

The GDR's planned economic development to 1990 is offering numerous starting points for this. The two sides expressed their willingness to support, through suitable measures, the existing concepts for the development of trade and economic relations.

AXEN HOLDS FRIENDLY TALKS, NEWS CONFERENCE IN GREECE

LD281610 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 28 Aug 86

[Text] Athens, 28 Aug (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and head of the SED delegation visiting Greece at the invitation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement [PASOK], met in Athens today with Ioannis Alevras, president of the Greek Parliament. At the meeting the two politicians stressed their agreement that close stable relations of friendship have developed between the GDR and Greece, especially following the state visit by Erich Honecker. They spoke out strongly in favor of the further deepening of relations between the Greek Parliament and the GDR People's Chamber.

In a further meeting with Ioannis Kharalambopoulos, member of the PASOK executive Committee, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, the development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries was also praised. Kharalambopoulos stressed that no obstacles stand in the way of exemplary and valuable cooperation between the two states, even though they belong to different military and political alliances.

At an international news conference in Athens, Axen replied to questions from journalists about the development of bilateral relations between the two parties and states. It was agreed during the talks that peace preservation and a halt to the arms race are the main concerns of the policy of the GDR and of Greece. Proof of this is the proposals of the socialist countries and the declaration of the six-state conference in Delhi and Mexico, Axen said. During the meetings, views on the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in the Balkans and central Europe were also exchanged. The GDR supports the peaceful solution of conflicts and attaches the most importance to political dialogue with all forces of reason and good will.

During the news conference, Hermann Axen answered numerous questions on the GDR's foreign policy, the GDR's activities in international disarmament negotiations, and on relations between the two German states.

The GDR delegation visited the island of Crete yesterday at the invitation of the PASOK regional party organization.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Greek reportage on the visit to Greece of Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, including meetings held with Greek Prime Minister Papandreou and other leaders, see the Greece section of the 26 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KLEIBER VISITS LIBYAN LEADERS, EXPRESSES SUPPORT

LD022129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1706 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the leadership of the Libyan revolution, and Guenther Kleiber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR deputy Premier, expressed their concern at the continuing aggravated international situation in Tripoli today. Kleiber described the achievements of the Libyan people in overcoming the colonial legacy and consolidating sovereignty as a contribution to the strengthening of all forces of peace in the world. Kleiber had taken part, at the head of a delegation, in the celebrations of the 17th anniversary of the September Revolution.

Jallud and Kleuber noted the readiness of the aggressive imperialist circles to disregard without scruple the interests of the world public, and to implement their objectives everywhere, if necessary with force, as the events in connection with Nicaragua, South Africa, and recently Libya, too, proved. The two politicians agreed that the path of those forces, which through their policy of threats and arms build-up put the world in extreme danger, must be blocked. The peace program submitted by the USSR to this end, including the recently renewed unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests to 1 January 1987, had the full support of the GDR and Libya.

Kleiber stressed that the preservation of peace continues to be the paramount principle in GDR foreign policy. Contemporary developments demand being freed from stereotyped modes of thought based on force, strength, and war, and to approach all questions in a new, responbile way. All, even the most difficult issues, can be solved by peaceful negotiations if reason and realism, level-headedness and restraint are shown.

This also applies to the Middle East conflict and the tensions in the Mediterranean. In view of the growing tension in the region stirred up by imperialism, the convening of an international Middle East conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is a task of great urgency. In the view of the GDR this is a viable path for the collective achievement of a comprehensive, just, and lasting settlement of the Middle East problem. Kleiber reaffirmed the GDR's solidarity alongside Libya in the defense of its sovereignty and independence.

Jallud praised the GDR's great efforts to strengthen the cooperation of all forces interested in the safeguarding of peace and expressed thanks for its solidarity with Libya and the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

He stressed the firm determination of his people to defend resolutely against all imperialist attacks the achievements won in a decade of self-sacrificing struggle.

During another talk, the secretary of the General People's Congress, Dr Miftah al-Istah 'Umar, and Guenther Kleiber discussed bilateral questions and problems of the current world situation. The Libyan politician stressed his country's fundamental interest in the reduction of confrontation in the region and in the world at large, and described peace as the most important precondition for realizing one's own development targets.

Bilateral GDR-Libya relations were also at the center of a meeting between Guenther Kleiber and Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bishari, secretary for economy and trade. They noted that there were still multifarious reserves and possibilities that must be exploited for the mutual goal of deepening long-term and mutually advantageous cooperation, also within the framework of the Libya-GDR joint economic commission. This will make an effective contribution to activating the international dialogue and stabilizing peace.

This afternoon, Guenther Kleiber laid a wreath with military ceremony at the memorial to the battle of El-Hani in Tripoli.

SINDERMANN HOLDS TALKS WITH CAMBODIA'S CHEA SIM

LD012149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1539 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- The responsibility of parliamentarians in the fight for the prevention of a nuclear inferno was underlined on Monday by GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, during a talk with a delegation of the Cambodian National Assembly. The delegation, which is at present on a visit to the GDR, is headed by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and president of the National Assembly.

The two sides paid tribute to the comprehensive peace program of the Soviet Union to liberate the earth from nuclear weapons, especially the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests by the USSR.

Horst Sindermann emphasized that the efforts of the Cambodian parliamentarians to lesson tensions and to create a zone of peace in Southeast Asia have the unconditional solidarity and support of the people's representatives of the GDR.

Chea Sim praised the help of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states in developing his country.

FISCHER, JAPANESE VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD012039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Sep (ADN) -- Bilateral issues and current international problems were discussed by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Japanese Vice Foreign Minsiter Shinichi Yanai in Berlin on Monday.

Fischer briefed his guest about the foreign affairs activities of the GDR, which consistently aim at safeguarding world peace, stopping the arms race on earth, and preventing it in space. Yanai explained aspects of Japanese foreign policy and emphasized Japan's plea for abolishing all nuclear weapons.

The two sides advocated continuing the GDR-Japanese political dialogue and deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation in various areas.

Oskar Fischer and Shinichi Yanaik expressed their satisfaction at the level of bilateral relations and emphasized that its further expansion will serve simultaneously the urgently needed improvement of the world situation and the consolidation of international stability.

HONECKER PRAISES MUGABE AS NAM CHAIRMAN

LD030342 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Erich Honecker has sent a telegram of congratulation to Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on his election as chairman of the nonaligned countries. He said he was certain that through Robert Mugabe's personal commitment, further activities in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament would emanate from the movement.

LAZAR CABLES CONDOLENCES OVER USSR SHIP

LD031851 Budapest MTI in English 1622 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, cabled his sympathies to Nikolay Rizhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, in view of the accident of the Soviet passenger ship Admiral Nakhimov.

LEADERS RECEIVE NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR

LD031014 Budapest MTI in English 1647 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Istvan Sarlos, speaker of parliament, have met Tadeusz Czechowicz, incoming ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Hungary, on introductory visits.

GYORGY LAZAR TO RECEIVE POLISH COUNTERPART

LD291818 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, is shortly to arrive on an official friendly visit to Hungary on the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The many-sided cooperation of Hungary and Poland is developing in all fields of life, imbued by the traditional friendship of the two peoples. All this is favourably complemented by the regular high-level talks of leading representatives of political, state, economic, cultural and scientific life, which further intensify relations.

The latest of the almost annual top-level meetings was held by Janos Kadar and Wojciech Jaruzelski in March, when the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party paid a friendly visit to Poland. Last time the Hungarian prime minister visited Poland in 1976, and his counterpart stayed in Budapest in 1984. The trip last December of a Hungarian parliamentary delegation led by Istvan Sarlos and this year's official visit by Peter Varkonyi were outstanding events of state life. A link in this chain of important talks will be the forthcoming trip of Zbigniew Messner to Budapest.

The Hungarian-Polish relations are practically free of problem, showing a balanced development in all areas. The fact that the stage of consolidation has closed on the whole in Poland provides a good basis for development [sentence as received]

In recent years the expansion of bilateral economic and trade links has considerably exceeded the rate of increase of the two national economies. The trade pattern conformed to the economic interests of the two countries. Last year's turnover amounted to nearly 1,100 million roubles, 8 percent more than in 1984, and the value of this year's deliveries will even be higher. Hungary imports coal, sulfur, salt, and zinc from Poland and sells it bauxite, alum-earth, and manganese.

Highly processed products, such as motor vehicles and electronics goods, come to increasingly dominate bilateral goods exchange, and there is also a good chance for progress in the manufacture of agricultural, food and catering industrial machines.

There is good cooperation also between youth organizations and the trade unions. An agreement on the cooperation of Hungary's State Youth Commission and the State Youth Policy Commission affiliated to the Polish Council of Ministers was signed in Budapeset in May. The National Council of Agricultural Production Cooperatives and the United Peasants' Party maintain successful contacts, and relations between the telecommunications organizations are developingwell on the basis of prolonged agreements. The regular consultations held by government officials on the advancement of economic management are useful for both parties.

There are extensive relations in the field of science and culture, and the agreements between art associations, universities and scientific academies serve well the mutual propagation of achievements by the two peoples.

BUDAPEST COURT SENTENCES CSSR MAN TO DEATH

LD032220 Budapest MTI in English 1327 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- As reported, Czechoslovak citizen Ladislav Ambruz has been sentenced to death by the Metropolitan court for the crimes of homicide, armed robbery, rape and unlawful crossing of frontier with a weapon.

In the reasons adduced, the court stated that the accused crossed the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier illegally and with a weapon. He then deceived his first victim, a 17-year-old girl, by requesting paper and pen from the girl to leave a message for his friend living next door. Ambruz then entered the flat, where he threatened the girl with a weapon and took money and jewelry. He used the same method to enter and rob another flat, where he bound and raped the young woman living there. He killed his third victim in a brutal way. A few hours after the murder, Ambruz was preparing to commit another robbery.

According to the court's reasons, there is no hope that Ambruz will change his behaviour, and the danger of his acts for society is extremely great. This is why the court decided on the gravest verdict.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD291325 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 29 (MTI) -- Gyula Horn, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, and Jaakko Numminen, Finnish state secretary of education, the co-chairmen of the Finnish-Hungarian cultural joint committee, signed the inter-governmental cultural, educational and scientific cooperation work plan of the two countries for the years 1986-1989, in Helsinki on August 28.

The document covers the exchange of students and experts, and the holding of programme series to present the cultural values of the two countries. It also encourages direct relations between schools, universities, cultural institutions and fraternal towns, and the organization of symposiums and experts meetings in both countries. The document supports the cooperation of artistic federations, book publishers, theatres, libraries, museums, and higher educational institutions.

State Secretary Gyula Horn held talks with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen on timely issues of the international situation, with particular attention to possibilities of further strengthening European security and cooperation. Gyula Horn met Arvo Aalto, president of the Communist Party of Finland, and Minister of the Environment Matti Ahde, deputy chairman of the Finnish Social Democratic Party.

LOSONCZI CABLES GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE

LD312059 Budapest MTI in English 1655 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, cabled his greetings to Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, on the occasion of his election as president of the 8th Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the Non-Aligned Countries. The telegram stresses that organization of the conference in Harare also indicates that the Republic of Zimbabwe is a respected member of international life and the Non-Aligned Movement, as it continues to do much for safeguarding world peace and security, and strengthening international understanding.

Pal Losonczi also forwarded his greetings to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which in the 25 years of its existence has become an important factor of world politics, fulfilling a growing role in international relations. The Hungarian People's Republic attaches great importance to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries also because it has and continues to provide major contributions to the total dismantling of the colonial system, the fight against racial discrimination, to safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of young states, to strengthening world peace, reducing international tension, and the fight for establishing equal and reciprocally advantageous international relations, a just world economic order and economic security. In his telegram the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council wished much success to all participants of the conference.

LEADERS, ORGANIZATIONS GREET VIETNAM ON NATIONAL DAY

LD020341 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the independent Vietnamese state, the Hungarian leaders sent a telegram of greetings to Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and President of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram runs:

"Our people follow with attention and sympathy the great efforts made by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of its party for social and economic development, the political settlement of the problems of the region, and the stabilization of peace.

'The friendship and cooperation of our countries and peoples based upon the principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism are widening in all walks of life. We are convinced that the permanent strengthening of relations serves our common aims.'

The telegram was signed by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Hungarian parliament, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Commission, and the National Council of Hungarian Women also greeted their Vietnamese partner organizations.

LAJOS FALUVEGI RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

LD012043 Budapest MTI in English 1325 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- On Monday, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, returned from the People's Republic of China after an official visit on the invitation of Song Ping, member of the Council of State and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

MARJAI RETURNS FROM OFFICIAL VISIT TO CUBA

LD010051 Budapest MTI in English 1917 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Cuban economic and technical-scientific cooperation commission, who held talks in Havana over the past days, returned to Budapest Sunday.

GASPAR RECEIVES SWEDISH TRADE OFFICIALS

AU020906 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Trade Union Council, received a delegation of the Swedish Ferrows Metallurgy Trade Union, led by Chairman Lif Lomberg, who is visiting Hungary at the invitation of the Trade Union of Iron, Non-Ferros Metal, and Electric Power Industry Workers. They exchanged views on the domestic activity of the two trade unions and on current issues of the international trade union movement. Also present at the talks was Karoly Herczeg, general secretary of the ferrous metallurgy trade union.

HUNGARIAN, SWEDISH OFFICIALS HOLD ARMS TALKS

LD022347 Budapest MTI in English 1646 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 2 (MTI) -- Maj Britt Theorin, President of the Swedish Disarmament Committee, and Laszlo Kovacs, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, held talks on topical disarmament issues in Budapest on September 2.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW TAKES EFFECT 1 SEP

LD012051 Budapest MTI in English 1635 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- A new law decree regulating the rehabilitation or closure of bankrupt companies and cooperatives in Hungary took effect on September 1. The primary goal of the regulation is to encourage creditors and debtors to personally settle their financial problems. In case of debate there will be a court decision. The state will only offer aid in exceptional cases. The regulation is an integral part of the reform process ceasing ministry control over the majority of state-owned companies in 1985-86. A two-tier banking system is to start operation in 1987 and a taxation reform introduced in 1988.

Over the past five years the state budget has allocated over 80,000 million forints to companies in need. According to the latest data such a sum is equivalent to a fifth of the country's annual accumulation. Over the past two to three years companies that have been closed down incude the Office Machine and Precision Works which employed a staff of 2,000 in 1984, and the Telecommunications Works which had a staff of 1,800 in 1985. Workers were redeployed by the takeover firms.

Successful companies complain at state siphoning of 80 to 90 per cent of their profit in the form of taxation. The new regulation is to bring a major change. Several inefficient companies are expected to be closed. Full employment, however, will be maintained. The staff of the closed companies are offered different jobs, and granted a re-training benefit for 15 months. The benefit equals the previous average pay for nine months, 75 per cent for the subsequent three months, and 60 per cent for the last three months.

REASONS FOR CLOSING COAL MINES DISCUSSED

LD300222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hunarian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Ten years ago the Borsod coal miners were producing over 5 million metric tons of coal per annum. This year they are producing 25 percent of the domestic coal output, 4.2 million metric tons, and this not economically either, it was noted by the executive committee of the MSZMP County Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen Committee at its session. The meeting, which lasted into the afternoon, very thoroughly examined the economic and financial problems of the Borsod coal mines. Primarily they looked into the question of how the enterprise managed to get into such a situation. If we are to understand it, we have to look back over 15 years, when the idea was that the only coal mines to be developed were ones with better quality coal. This is understandable. But in the meantime, the Borsod coal miners were not able to lower production because the coal was needed. Therefore, there was a decrease in exploration, there was a drop in the money supply for the purchase of new mine working machines, and the manpower shortage rapidly increased. All this meant that the last financial year closed with a loss of over 800 million forints.

Of course, some of the reasons for this were that in more than one shaft the coal stock was being exhausted and production was uneconomical. To name just one example, in the Farkaslyuk mine in June one metric ton of coal cost over 7,000 forints to produce. This state of affairs cannot go on for long. In such uneconomical mines with small coal stocks production will have to be halted gradually and the miners will have to be redirected to nearby, well-mechanized, economical, larger pits.

Here is an example : The men working in the Farkaslyuk mine -- here, as a matter of fact, mining will soon cease completely -- will be employed in the nearby Putnok mining plant, which is about to be further developed. The objective is to create shafts in the Borsod coal basin with annual yields of nearly 1 million metric tons. In plants like those, economical production is possible. This was proved, as a matter of fact, by the Luko miners. Apart from this, naturally, exploration must continue to find bigger coal reserves. This has already been found on the outskirts of Dubicsany. Exploration has been completed and, according to estimates for far, over 55 million metric tons of coal can be brought to the surface in this area. Work has already started to drive a slanting exploration shaft in order to drain off the water, which is necessary for the shaft to be opened.

The members of the executive committee urged that the preparatory work should be speeded up, so that the new mine might be put in operation as soon as possible. It was also said at the session that the pressure on the miners was somewhat eased this year. There were fewer shifts on off days than in previous years and their more modest plan for the first half year was over-fulfilled. With production stopping in a few uneconomically operating, smaller mines, about 3,700 jobs will go. But it seems that this will not pose any particular problems. It will be possible to employ the skilled men in an appropriate manner, under good conditions, in the bigger mining plants.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES MANUFACTURING EXPORTS

LD300209 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] The Central People's Control Committee has held a session. According to the Economic Committee, there is no need for new resolutions on increasing the export of complete manufacturing installations; however, the committee found that existing decisions must be implemented consistently. This was the topic of the briefing given to the Central People's Control Committee by its chairman. Jozsef Szkali said that the Economic Committee has approved the report by the people's controllers on the export of complete manufacturing equipment, which notes that the enterprises' market work has significantly improved. They more realistically assess the expected risks, their undertakings are better thought out and individual deals are thoroughly prepared. IN spite of this, there has been a drop in the export of installations because the foreign economic situation has become more difficult and demand in developing countries' markets has decreased.

The Central People's Control Committee chairman also said that investigation by people's controllers has shown that on the shores of Lake Balaton many people are not adhering to the building restrictions introduced 3 years ago. The authorities are not enforcing the banning measures. What is more, in certain cases council workers even help people to exploit the loopholes in the regulations. For this reason the people's controllers have proposed, in the case of buildings erected without permission, the restoration of the legal situation, disciplinary measures against council workers responsible and, in case where crime is seriously suspected, they have lodged reports to the penal authorities. The Central People's Control Committee, on the basis of the government's decision, will next year carry out a comprehensive investigation to examine the implementation of measures aimed at easing the burden on the Balaton, including the observance of building restrictions.

HORVATH ADDRESSES POLITICAL ACADEMY 1 SEP

LD020439 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Text] People assembled in the early afternoon for a festive ceremony to hand out diplomas and begin the academic year in the MSZMP Political Academy. A total of 224 received the university diploma certifying a high level of learning in the political sciences. Starting the first year as correspondence students in 1986-87 are 182 people, with 56 starting as day students. Istvan Horvath, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, delivered a speech at the ceremony to hand out diplomas and open the academic year.

After his greeting, he analyzed our economic and social life, our everyday contradictions. He emphasized that responsibility and discipline are not held up by a single buttress, but by political, economic interests, moral and cultural foundations, and, only to the necessary extent, by administrative measures. We build the relationship of the individual and society, or, as it most often appears, of the citizen and the state, on wideranging citizens' and human rights.

The political academy can also function sucessfully only if it keeps in mind what was said about utilizing the 13th congress resolution in its own sphere of action, said Istvan Horvath, secretary of the Central Committee. He continued:

[Begin Horvath recording] The academy has acquired the rank of the party's university as its institution of education. It, too, has changed, and is not like it was in the past. It is constantly developing and perfecting the contents of its educational teaching work as well as its methods and organization. As the workshop of the political sciences, it is becoming an increasingly esteemed shaper of scientific and public life. As a guiding and emanating center, it helps party education, agitation and propaganda work, in a multifaceted and effective manner.

It prepares its students for life. It (?prepares) them with knowledge that is both effective and practical. It teaches them to be committed to the cause of the people, the country, socialism and the party. [end recording]

After the speech by the secretary of the Central Committee, Jozsef Szabo, rector, handed out the diplomas to the graduating students. He then declared open the 1986-87 academic year at the political academy.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL LAW TALKS WITH PRC -- Budapest, September 1 (MTI) -- Huang Kunji, chief director of the Patent Office of the People's Republic of China, and Gyula Pusztai, president of the Hungarian Patent Office, held talks in Budapest from August 27 to September 1. The parties gave briefs on the patent system of the two countries and on industrial law protection at companies, and exchanged views on the topical issues of cooperation in international industrial law protection. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1949 GMT 1 Sep 86 LD]

POLITYKA ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

AU031008 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 26 Jul 86 p 16

[Daniel Passent article: "Reading THE NEW YORK TIMES"]

[Text] The indefatigable Marian Podkowinski publishes in RZECZPOSPOLITA his commentaries from Washington, New York, Bonn, and Warsaw so that in the end one does not know where this madly roving reporter has just (or "aktualnie" as is the present repulsive usage) landed. I have decided to follow in the footsteps of this grand old man and to write about Polish-American relations, but to do this by reading THE NEW YORK TIMES. This daily, which is almost unobtainable in Poland because it is very heavy (but not only because of this), totals many pages on weekdays and hundreds of pages on Sundays, mostly advertisements. And, into the bargain, these advertisements are for commodities that we could never be able to buy. Why then whet our appetites? The daily weighs several kg, whose air transportation would cost us the world, but sea transportation would turn the daily into stale mustard.

This reminds me of Somerset Maugham's short story about a certain Briton, who held an important colonial post in India and who used to receive a batch of the LONDON TIMES by sea every few weeks. Every morning he would open a copy of the daily and read it before breakfast, which made him feel he was in London. One day he was flabbergasted to find that someone else had opened the daily and read it before him, depriving him of half of his pleasure. I will not tell you what he did in response. Find out for yourselves. It is enough that I have read THE NEW YORK TIMES on your behalf.

Reading that daily I found out that the United States now has two worries in the area of democracy and civic rights -- South Africa and Nicaragua -- bothv of which are subjects of sharp controversies. Public discussions of foreign policy are frequent and normal in America, especially following Vietnam. As for South Africa, the Administration wants to do less and some congressmen and senators more. As for Nicaragua, the Administration wants to go hell for leather, but Congress is wary. President Reagan's administration, like Mrs Thatcher's government, is against sanctions in the case of South Africa since -- just listen! -- they will harm the white and black inhabitants of that country, because even if the blacks themselves want sanctions they will lose their jobs as a result. In addition, instead of dialogue, sanctions would only aggravate attitudes, and this would benefit no one except communism. And racism is better than communism. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES of 16 July, "In order to gain time" the White House is contemplating sending to Pretoria a black as U.S. ambassador. The critics say that this would no doubt be a spectacular gesture, but no results would follow because Johannesburg has already received many gestures and signals.

As for Nicaragua, the situation is just the opposite: the Administration wants to take energetic action, but some congressmen are against it because they see no possibility of settling the issue rapidly and because they are afraid that a Vietnam rather than a Grenada would follow.

Against this background relations with Poland have receded far into the distance, and the United States is not unduly worried that they are bad. The roost is being ruled by relations with the USSR, which is natural, and by the issues that are on the agenda. For example, the Administration has secured most-favored-nation treatment for Romania (Poland has been deprived of it by sanction). [paragraph continues]

Whereas Polish issues have taken a back seat insofar as Washington is concerned because there are more important issues such as the USSR, West Europe, Japan, the Philippines, Pakistan, or Mexico, the Polish readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES are more interested in what it writes about American-Polish relations, which are important issue for us.

In its latest issue I found three articles: "If Warsaw Wants Normal Relations" by Rose Styron and Kurt Vonnegut, a known author ("Slaughterhouse 5," "The Cat's Cradle," and other books); an article by Zygmunt Nagorski, a political expert born in Poland, on U.S. policy vis-a-vis the USSR and Eastern Europe, following M. Gorbachev's speech at the PZPR Congress; and an article on Andrzej Wajda's creative plans. I also found an advertisement that the Stary Teatr was visiting the United States with "Crime and Punishment" (all tickets for the 10 performance have been sold in advance!).

Let us discuss the first two articles, which are political in character. What is significant is that neither of them refers to any measures on the part of Washington, which creates the impression that Polish affairs no longer elicit any major interest in the U.S. capital, because other worries -- we would say priorities -- are predominant there. However, we are interested in what they think about us and what signals are coming in -- if not from the capital, then at least from a daily.

Zygmunt Nagorski asserts that M. Gorbachev's statement that the USSR will not be indifferent toward attempts to change the status quo in Europe "is of great importance" and confirms the USSR's unchangeable policy in this region. The world, Nagorski writes, has received M. Gorbachev's statement "as something inevitable, as an institutionalization of the setup that has been in existence for 40 years" What can the United States do?" the author asks and states: "Very little except to note the facts and explain its policy toward Eastern Europe, a policy that has been unclear for a long time. For 40 years now Washington has been dodging about. At times it seemed that it wanted to roll back the iron curtain [zelazna kurtyna] and then that its main objective was to make life difficult for the rulers in the Eastern bloc through economic sanctions and supporting dissidents. In some cases it seemed to be quite satisfied with the status quo."

This uncertainty, the author continues, raised false hopes and encouraged upheavals, which the United States "never backed despite all its promises." The result of this is that the opponents of communism in Eastern Europe no longer regard the United States as a potential partner. "The United States," Nagorski writes, "is unable to realistically resume J.F. Dulles' doctrine with its promises of active assistance and military intervention. Eastern Europe will remain within the Soviet sphere of influence," Nagorski writes and takes the view that it is better to realize this than to deceive oneself and others. This does not mean, he says, that America should turn its back on Eastern Europe. On the contrary, exchanges of people and ideas should continue because Eastern Europe is a component of humankind and merits a clear policy instead of being deceived. Well, we should be grateful for this as well, especially for including us in humankind.

The article written by Rose Styron and Kurt Vonnegut is in a different spirit. As is usual with writers who enter the world of politics, Styron and Vonnegut have succumbed to illusions and wishful thinking, which they try to foist upon readers, seriously disinforming them to the bargain. For example, they write that "the United States has canceled literally all the sanctions imposed on Poland after Solidarity was crushed in 1981." The fact that such untruth (some sanctions are still in force) written by persons who are interested in our country to some extent was published by such a serious daily shows how far Polish affairs have been pushed to the fringes of events and how little people know about the facts and relations with Poland, which are worse than they mignt have been, unfortunately.

R. Styron and K. Vonnegut did read M. Gorbachev's and W. Jaruzelski's speeches and even refer to them, but they understood little of their contents. On the one hand, they note the USSR's vital interest in the situation in Poland and Europe, and on the other they write as if it were in Poland's interest to pursue an antisocialist policy. They fail to see that our raison d'etat and security are linked to socialism and the Warsaw Pact. More, they demand a free play of political forces for Poland and that the U. S. Administration should make its agreement to IMF loans for us dependent on such a play. "The United States should exert pressure on the Polish authorities," they write, "so that they only free Zbigniew Bujak, but also refrain from more arrests and harassments." In a word, these authors' wich not that Poland should be ruled by gradual democracy within the framework of socialism, but that carte blanche should be given to the opponents of socialism. Does this not amount to merely turning the clock back to before December 1981 when all thinking people in the world knew that the state of affairs at that time must not be allowed to continue and that something must take place?

Exerting similar pressure on their government and stimulating similar illusions. R. Styron and K. Vonnegut are not in any way instrumental in effecting even the smallest improvement in relations with Poland, weven though, subjectively, their intentions may be the best. Those of us who are keen on improving relations with the United States, which is the main power -- the leading one in our parlance -- in the West and the home of some 10 million citizens of Polish origin, must not read such statements passively.

R. Styron and K. Vonnegut profess that old mentality in line with which the United States is able to change the situation in various countries -- from Granda and Vietnam through Nicaragua and Poland.

However, opportunities for maneuvering in American-Polish relations are much more modest, but they do exist. All one has to do is to look at events in our country and at Polish-American relations calmly, objectively, and without excitement. It is natural that writers are prone to contemplate ideals rather than realities, but it is especially writers who should possess enough imagination to realize that we in Poland are more bent than American writers are on not having political prisoners and on having more freedom. However, Zygmunt Nagorski is right when he says that if the excessive demands were met the price for them would have to be paid by us and not by the authors of these demands.

Politics is the art of the possible and not of the impossible. The prominent members of the American Polonia such as Cardinal Krol and those Polonia activists who are against demanding from Poland what is very risk and may amount to suicide realize this. The sooner our friends in the West understand this the better. Polish-American relations are too important and too bad for anyone to succumb to emotions and forget reality. This is not an issue for amateurs. It is an issue that calls for experience, calm, and even tact.

BARCIKOWSKI, LIBYA'S JALLUD FAVOR EXPANDING TIES

LD022347 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 2 -- PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski, now in Tripoli heading a Polish delegation for the celebrations of 17th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution, met today with member of the Libyan Jamahiriyah leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud.

The sides exchanged views on some of the issues linked with the development of Polish-Libyan relations, giving special attention to further implementation of agreements arrived at during last year's visit of President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski to Libya. Sides stressed the will of both countries to create conditions favouring the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation, including cooperation in economy.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed thanks for the stand which Poland took in connection with the U.S. aggression against Libya in April of this year and for the Polish nation's solidarity with the nation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its efforts aimed to defend Libya's independence and sovereignty in face of provocative actions on the part of imperialist forces.

Delegation Returns

LD032331 Warsaw PAP in English 1833 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 3 -- Poland's delegation headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Vice-President of the Council of State Kazimierz Barcikowski returned today from Tripoli where they attended observances of the 17th anniversary of the Libyan revolution at the invitation from the leadership of Jamahiriyah.

During his stay in Tripoli, Barcikowski met with member of the Libyan revolution leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud while other members of the Polish delegation held talks with their Libyan counterparts.

CHURCH DROPS AGRICULTURAL AID FUND PLAN

Official Views Fund's Future

LD032248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Excerpts] PAP has received from the secretariat of the primate of Poland a communique reporting that on 2 September Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland, received the organizing committee of the agricultural foundation and heard a report on the state of the foundation's affairs. [passage omitted]

Commenting on the communique from the secretariat of the primate of Poland, Kazimierz Grzesiak deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy, said that the state authorities welcomed the church initiative on the establishment of the agricultural foundation and opened the way for it by having the Sejm approve the appropriate bill. The government adopted a decision on the economic work of the foundation. Experts from the episcopate participated in the preparation of both documents. During businesslike conversations with the organizers of the foundation accord was reached on most matters. A few differences remain. It is a pity that the church side speaks of the agricultural foundation in the past tense. As a reaaon for abandoning the foundation the church side named the proposal that the minister should have the final say in the selection from the programs agreed upon of those which should be implemented first. That is a proposition open to negotiations.

Vatican City on 'Impasse'

LD032240 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1415 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw -- On 2 September of this year, Jozef Cardinal Glemp received the organizing committee of the agricultural foundation and heard a report (?concerning) the foundation's (?affairs). It was stated that the talks with government representatives on setting up an agricultural foundation and the principles of its operation had reached a total impasse. On the state authorities' side, a final stance was decided: The foundations programs should be organically correlated with the government's activities. An expression of this correlation was to have been a regulation [words indistinct], providing not only for (?agreeing on) the foundation's programs with the state authorities, to which the church side [words indistinct], but (?also) containing a clause that the stance of the minister of agriculture, forestry and food economy regarding the program is binding on the foundation. This would mean diktat by the state administration, which would run counter to the assumptions of the foundation, particularly its autonomy.

In this situation, regret was expressed that the concept of the foundation, which was to have been an area of cooperation and concerted aid on an international scale, as well as cooperation among people with differing views inside Poland, despite 4 years of negotiation, was unable to be implemented. The primate of Poland expressed thanks to Western episcopates and to all those who had given help to Polish society in difficult times and who were prepared to support the program of aid for Polish agriculture. He also expressed thanks to all those people in Poland who gave disinterested help in the work to set up the foundation. The primate recommended that the organizing committee look into the possibilities of realizing other types of aid to the Polish countryside.

MESSNER, SIWICKI VISIT POLAM WORKERS IN PILA

LD022315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner and Minister of National Defense General of the Army Florian Siwicki have gone to Pila for a meeting with the workforce of the POLAM lighting materials enterprise. They will familiarize themselves with the production and material problems of the workforce and will also meet with the political and administrative leadership of the region.

OFFICIALS VISIT ARMY FARMS, YOUTH CAMP

LD292046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak; Stanislaw Zieba [minister of agriculture and food economy]; and Jerzy Szmajdzinski, [chairman of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth], have been visiting the Bieszczady Mountains. The visit began at the army farm [wojskowe gospodarstwo rolne] run by soldiers of the Nadwislanskie units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In Trojca the guests visited a sheep farm run by soldiers. [passage omitted] The guests also visited the "Polonin-860" youth camp. [passage omitted]

RCP'S ENACHE MEETS LIBYAN OFFICIALS IN TRIPOLI

AU031928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Now in Tripoli to attend the festivities marking Libya's national day, Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, met and conducted talks with 'Abd Al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; with Abu Bakr Yunis, general commander of the Libyan Army; with (Mustafa Gdharubi), general inspector of the Armed Forces; and with members of the revolutionary Libyan leadership.

Opinions were exchanged on the possibilities of developing and diversifying ties of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples that fall within the context of the understandings convenanted during the interviews between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the great September 1 Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Stress was laid on the importance of furthering the Romanian-Libyan dialogue which is apt to stimulate bilateral ties and strengthen collaboration between Romania and Libya on an international plane, for the maintenance of world peace and security.

Petru Enache also had interviews with Libyan secretaries of planning, trade and industry, when emphasis was placed on the two countries; possibilities to develop commercial links and economic and technical-scientific cooperation relations between Romania and Libya in various fields of mutual interest.

TOTU MEETS HEADS OF STATE AT HARARE SUMMIT

AU031904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Harare AGERPRES 3/9/1986 -- Message of friendship were exchanged in Harare between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the presidents of the Republic of Algeria -- Chadli Bendjedid; Argentina -- Raul Alfonsin; the People's Republic of the Congo -- Denis Sassou-Nguesso; the Republic of Cuba -- Fidel Castro Ruz; Socialist Ethiopia -- Mengistu Haile Mariam; the Republic of Gabon- -- Omar Bongo; the People's Republic of Mozambique -- Samora Machel; the Islamic Republic of Pakistan -- Mohammad Zia-ul Haq; Zamiba -- Kenneth Kaunda; the Republic of Zimbabwe -- Canaan Banana.

Warm and friendly salutes were conveyed on behalf of the Romanian head of state as well as the best wishes of health and personal happiness together with wishes of peace, progress and prosperity for the peoples of the respective countries.

The leaders of those states keenly thanked for the messages conveyed and in their turn conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu their cordial and friendly salutes together with wishes of health and personal happiness and to the Romanian peoples wishes of welfare and peace.

The exchanges of messages were occasioned by the calls on the presidents of the aforementioned states by Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs, head of the Romanian delegation to the eighth non-aligned summit. Aspects of bilateral relations just as international questions on the agenda of the conference were approached during the interviews. The talks evinced the high appreciation enjoyed by President Nicolae Ceausescu's active stance aned initiative regarding the ensurance of peace, the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the comprehensive resolution of the economic problems of the developing countries, inclusive of their foreign debt problems, the establishment of a new world economic order, the pacific, negotiated settlement of all interstate conflicts.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS IN SNAGOV

Nigerian Official

AU031950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1986 -- On September 3, president Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received at Snagov Maj.-Gen. Nura Imam, member of the Supreme Military Council of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, now on a visit to Romania. The guest conveyed the Romanian head of state a warm salute and best wishes from the chairman of the Supreme Military Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, head of state, Gen. Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and conveyed the Nigerian head of state warm greetings and best wishes of success for the friendly Nigerian people in the development of the homeland.

During the interview stress was laid on the good relations of friendship collaboration between Romania and Nigeria that develop in accordance with summit understandings. Willingness was shown to amplify those ties, increase commerical exchanges and expand cooperation in production according to the steadily growing economic potential of the two countries. Views were also exchanged on aspects of the current world political situation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in the present conditions of unprecedented escalation of the arms race which endangers world peace all peoples should rally their forces and cooperate ever closer for an end to the dangerous evolution of events toward confrontation and war, for the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the reduction of conventional weapons and of military spending, the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, cooperation and respect for national independence, the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations, the negotiated settlement of all differences in the spirit of understanding and peace.

The guest highlighted the special appreciation shown in the Federal Republic of Nigeria for Romania's foreign policy, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiatives for peace, disarmament and broad international collaboration. Emphasis was placed on Romania's support to and solidarity with the African peoples' fight for the abolition of colonialism, of the racist and apartheid policies.

It was shown that one of the serious problems of our days was the eradication of underdevelopment, and stress was laid on the need for strengthened collaboration and solidarity of developing and non-aligned countries for the building of a new international economic order based on full equity and equality.

The interview was attended by Col.-Gen. Vasile Milea, minister of national defence.

Finnish CP Leader

AU291830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 29 Aug 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/8/1986 -- On Friday, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and Romania's president, Nicolae Ceausescu, received, at Snagov, a delegation of the Finnish Communist Party, led by Esko Vainionpaa, that party's general secretary, who pay a visit to Romania.

The head of the delegation expressed keen thanks for the interview granted, for the opportunity to visit Romania and get acquainted with the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the construction of the new society. He showed that he had the pleasant mission to convey Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute, wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Arvo Aalto, of the Finnish Communists.

The RCP and Romanian state leader thanked and addressed, in his turn, a warm salute and wishes of further successes to the Finnish Communist Party chairman, to the Finnish Communists, in the activity devoted to the attainment of the Finnish people's ideals of progress and prosperity.

During the interview information was exchanged on the two parties' activity and concerns. Stress was also laid on the ties of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Finnish CP, and the wish was expressed to work for the development and stepping-up of the cooperative relations between Romania and Finland, to the benefit of the two parties, countries and peoples.

The exchange of views on problems of the world life emphasized the two parties' preoccupation for the current, grave and complex international situation and for action toward the firm assertion of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, toward disarmament, nuclear above all, the peaceful settlement of conflicts and interstate disputes, for securing a climate of security and understanding in Europe and the world over. President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the necessity that all countries and peoples, communist and workers parties, democratic, progressive forces everywhere join efforts and collaborate ever more closely in order to end the dangerous evolution of events and induce a passage to concrete, practical disarmament measures, for the defence of the fundamental right of nations, of people -- the right to life, to peace, to free and dignified existence. Likewise, emphasis was placed on the need for the communist and workers parties to more actively participate in the settlement of the contemporary world's major issues.

The two parties' determination was reiterated during the talk, to campaign for strengthened solidarity and collaboration among the communist and workers parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, observance of every party's right to self-dependently elaborate its political line, revolutionary strategy and tactics, in harmony with realities and specific historical, national and social conditions in the respective country. The Romanian party and state leader also stressed the importance of the collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for economic and social progress, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, for a better and more just world on our planet.

The interview was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

BRIEFS

PROJECT ON DIMBOVITA -- Bucharest AGERPRES 22/8/1986 -- A concrete dam erected at Lacul Morii, on the fringes of the Romanian capital city, has diverted the River Dimbovita to a new course. The first section has been completed, thereby, of the seven-section, complex water-regulation project involving the Dimbovita, a river that crosses Bucharest on a ten-kilometer length. It took only one third of the scheduled time to complete those works -- 4.8-km-long consolidated earth banks built, and the dam proper incorporates more than twenty thousand cu.m. of concrete. [Excerpt] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1033 GMT 22 Aug 86 AU]

LONCAR RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Aug 86 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, yesterday received Vladimir Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, who is in Belgrade on a working visit. The Soviet diplomat had consultations with Dusan Strbac, assistant to the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In their talks, both sides remarked on the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation and expressed readiness for their advancement. They also exchanged views on current international matters.

LIST OF OFFICIALS IN DELEGATION TO HARARE

AU031042 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Yugoslav delegation at the eighth summit in Harare will be led by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The following will also be in the delegation: Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dr Oskar Kovac, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's permament representative in the United Nations; Dragoslav Pejic, assistant to the federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Dusan Litvinovic, the ambassador of the SFRY in Zimbabwe.

HEAD OF DELEGATION ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION

LD031015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Sep 86

[Text] Geneva, Sept 2 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the autumn session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Council in Geneva, Kazimir Vidas, has said that Yugoslavia firmly urges multi-lateralism in international actions for resolving international economic problems and gives priority to those initiatives which call for the engagement of the widest circle of countries.

Such an initiative, Vidas said, is the proposal of the non-aligned and other developing countries for convening an international conference to discuss the complex of monetary-financial problems.

The UNCTAD Council session opened in Geneva yesterday in an atmosphere of growingly firm demands for passing from the analysis of the world economic situation to concrete international actions for stimulating economic growth and reviving development.

Addressing the session, UNCTAD Secretary-General Kenneth Dadzie pointed out that the expansive monetary and fiscal policies pursued by the leading developed countries are not enough to stimulate the development and growth of the world economy, but that parallel long-term measures for economic restructuring at national levels and the international level are also needed.

Dadzie said that the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, which is devoting considerable attention to world economic problems, can be expected to try to reach agreement on such a policy, particularly on reviving the economic growth and development of the developing countries.